(b) if so, whether Government have since amended the above said order;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, what action Government propose to take to implement the said order in various Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) to (d) Department of Personnel and Training O.M. dated 8.2.1982 envisages a situation where the examinations are held regularly. The Limited Departmental Competitive Examination, 1999 was conducted to fill up vacancies in the grade of Assistant Engineer falling under the Departmental Examination quota for the year 93-94 to 98-99 and vacancies upto March, 1999 were filled up through the said examination. The results were prepared in terms of the directions given by Hon'ble CAT, Principal Bench in its order dated 15.2.1999 in OAs 2239/98 with 252698. According to these directions, vacancies in the grade of Assistant Engineer pertaining to the years 1993-94 to 98-99 were segregated year-wise maintaining the ratio 1:1 between seniority quota and Departmental Examination quota as prescribed in the Recruitment Rules.

Parameter to determine Poorest of Poor

1284. SHRI M.M. AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any formula/parameter to determine the person as the poorest of the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of facilities/incentives being given by Government to the people living Below the Poverty Line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) The Planning Commission formulates poverty line for defining the poor. No further distinction is made between the people who are poor.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c) There is a three-pronged action to alleviate and reduce the poverty in the country. These are: (i) acceleration of economic growth, (ii) human, and social development through literacy, education, health nutrition, meeting of the minimum needs, elevation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society, **etc.,** and (iii) direct attack on poverty through employment and income generating programmes and assets-building for the poor.

The increase in income of the people living below the poverty line occur from the joint impact of general growth process and direct income generation of the poor arising from various anti-poverty programmes introduced from time to time by the Government for their upliftment. Since the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—55), the Government has been implementing employment and asset generation schemes for the upliftment of the people living below the poverty line. These schemes are mainly of two types, self-employment and wage employment. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been the major self-employment programme and it has been in operation in all the blocks of the country since 1980. The wage employment programme initially was National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) during the Sixth Plan period. In the Seventh Plan, another wage employment programme under the name Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) was introduced. Then in 1989, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was launched by merging the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme, and it became the main wage-employment programme. In addition, several programmes to help the poor were also in operation until March, 1999. These programmes are: Million Wells Scheme (MWS), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA)

From 1st April, 1999, these programmes, excepting EAS and JRY have been restructured into single self-employmnent programme

called the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) with the primary objectives of focussed approach to poverty alleviation, capitalising advantages of group lending, and overcoming the problems associated with multiplicity of programmes. Also, from 1st April, 1999, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has been restructured as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) with the primary objective of creation of demand driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at the village level and assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. Its secondary objective is generation of supplementary employment for unemployed poor in the rural areas. The wage employment under the programme is given to Below Poverty Lines (BPL) families.

The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) announced by the Prime Minister of 15.8.2001 was launched in September 2001. The scheme focuses on generation of wage employment, creation of durable rural assets and infrastructure and provision of food security to the rural poor. The scheme of JGSY and EAS have been brought under the purview of this mega scheme. The SGRY will be a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) implemented on cost sharing basis between Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25 of the cash component of the programme.

From 1.12.1997, Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is the main poverty alleviation programme in the urban areas. The SJSRY, which has subsumed all the earlier three urban poverty alleviation programmes, viz., Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP), seeks to provide gainful employment to unemployed or underemployed urban and educated up to IX standard for setting up self employment ventures or provision of wage employment. The implementation of SJSRY is relying on suitable community structures on the UBSP pattern and delivery of inputs under this programme is through the medium of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and such community structure.